

SVKM's
D. J. Sanghvi College of Engineering

Program: B.Tech in Mechanical Engineering

Academic Year: 2022

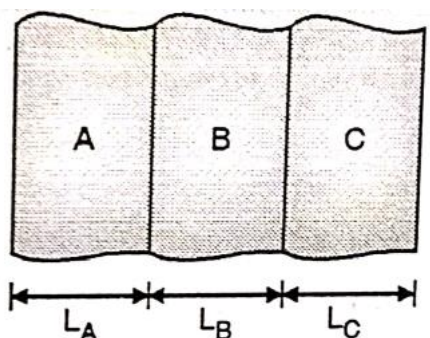
Duration: 3 hours

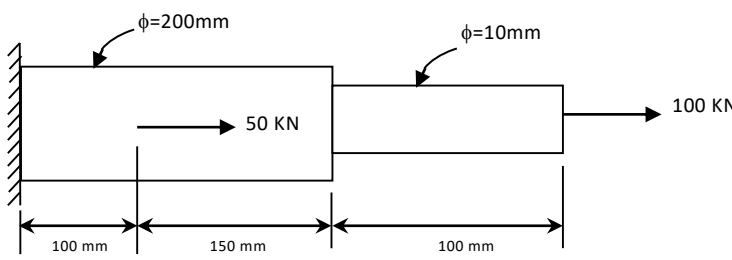
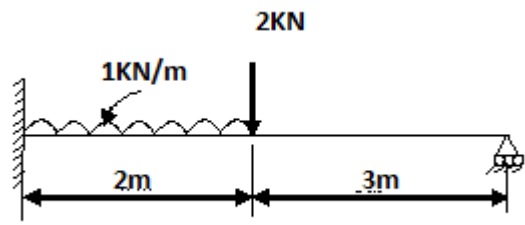
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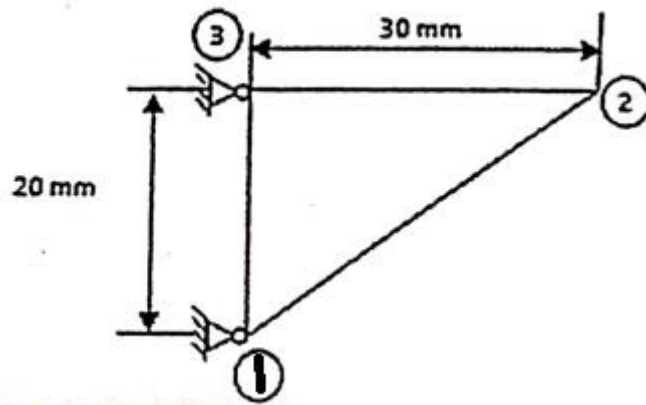
Time: 10:30 am to 01:30 pm

Subject: Finite Element Analysis (Semester VII)

Marks: 75

Question No.		Max. Marks
Q1(a)	<p>Solve the following differential equation using Galerkin and Subdomain Method and compare the result at $x=0.5$ using exact method.</p> $\frac{d^2\Phi}{dx^2} + \Phi - x^2 = 0; \quad 0 \leq \phi \leq 1; \quad \phi(0) = 0, \quad (d\phi/dx)(1) = 1$ <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The governing differential equation for the steady state one dimensional conduction heat transfer with internal heat generation is given by</p> $\frac{d}{dx} \left[k \frac{dT}{dx} \right] = q \quad \text{for } 0 \leq x \leq L$ <p>were k = coefficient of thermal conductivity of the material, q = internal heat generation</p> <p>Develop the finite element formulation for linear element. Use Rayleigh Ritz method, mapped over general element.</p>	[10]
Q1(b)	Compare Classical, Numerical and experimental methods.	[05]
Q2 (a)	<p>Explain in detail the steps involved in the Finite Element analysis of plane truss.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Find the heat transfer per unit area through the wall and temperature at interface for the fig. shown.</p> <p>$K_A = K_B = K_C = 40 \text{ W/m}^\circ\text{C}$</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 20px;"> <p>$T_L = 100^\circ\text{C}$ $h_L = 15 \text{ W/m}^2\text{C}$</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <p>$T_R = 30^\circ\text{C}$ $h_R = 20 \text{ W/m}^2\text{C}$ $L_A = 50 \text{ mm}$ $L_B = 50 \text{ mm}$ $L_C = 50 \text{ mm}$</p> </div> </div>	[10]

Q2 (b)	State and explain Principle of minimum total potential Energy	[05]
Q3 (a)	<p>Find the displacement, stresses and strain in the elements of stepped bar as shown in figure. Take $E = 200\text{GPa}$.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Find the deflection and slopes at nodes and reactions at supports for the beam as shown in figure. Take $EI = 400 \text{ KN-m}^2$.</p> 	[10]
Q3 (b)	Explain h-type and p-type elements.	[05]
Q4 (a)	<p>Derive the quadratic shape functions of Lagrange's family for 1D element. Plot the shape function along the length of the element. What are the characteristics of the shape function?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Derive shape functions for 8 noded rectangular elements.</p>	[06]
Q4 (b)	Find the natural frequency of axial vibrations of a bar of uniform cross section of 1 m^2 , length 1m with left end fixed. Take $E = 2 \times 10^5 \text{ MPa}$ and $\rho = 7800 \text{ kg/m}^3$. Take one linear elements. Use both the Consistant and lumped mass matrix and compare the results with exact solution.	[09]
Q5 (a)	<p>Derive the shape functions for CST element.</p> <p>The triangular element has nodal coordinates (1, 2), (4,0.5) and (3,4) for nodes 1, 2 and 3 respectively. The co-ordinate of the point P located inside the triangle is (2.5, 2.5), The nodal values of field variables at the nodes are (3.5, 2.2, 4.4) respectively. Find the value of variable at P.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>A triangular element ($E=210\text{GPa}$, $\mu=0.3$) of thickness 10mm is shown in Fig. Node 1 and 3 are fixed and the displacement of node 2 are 0.000195mm and -0.001114mm in x and y direction respectively. Determine the element stresses assuming plane stress condition</p>	[10]



Q5 (b)

Explain the sources of errors in FEA

05